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The Southern PATRIOT

Volume 3 | Nashville, Tennessee, February, 1945 | No. 2

WASHINGTON Is Saying

By Elizabeth Allen

Spring is in the air in Washington: Spring and hope. The sun shone, the flower carts were full of bloom on the street corners the day the news of the Crimea Conference came over the wires. The reception was enthusiastic from every source; both Democrats and Republicans gave statements that breathed a spirit of delight.

Statements from Southerners Hill and Pepper were typical: Senator Pepper hailed the agreement as "the greatest step toward lasting peace that has ever been taken," while Senator Hill said the statement issued by the Yalta meeting ranked in importance with the Declaration of Independence.

After the long years of the war, it seemed at last that the world could look forward to generations of peace. The concessions that each government gave, the spirit of unity and agreement made the hopes of the world seem really tangible. . .

The decisions of the Yalta meeting were well described by Columnist Samuel Grafton as "rugged and real. They make many of our 'pure' attitudes of only a few weeks ago seem remarkably childish. Remember our great grim debate on whether the world is to be run by power or by principles? Yalta answers, in firm and manly style, that this is not a pure world, but a mixed world; it will be run by principles where principles can be agreed up, and by power where power is

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Democratic Spirit Stirs Six State Legislatures

Stirred chiefly by visions of brighter economic prospects after the war, the six Southern state legislatures currently meeting are feeling the South's new social ferment. Legislative tendencies reveal both the swing to progressive democracy and the concentrated venom of aroused reaction, but as the legislators end their second month in session, democracy appears to have a slight edge.

Georgia's dramatic repeal of the poll tax was the most encouraging sign on the Southern political horizon. As her courageous Governor Ellis Arnall declared the day the legislature granted Georgia citizens free suffrage for the first time, "The voice of the new South will become more audible as the months and years go by. Georgia spoke today for democracy."

Georgia Sets the Pace

This decisive victory stirred poll tax foes all over the South to action. Senator Lister Hill called upon the State of Alabama to follow Georgia's "splendid example," and termed the Alabama poll tax, because of its cumulative requiremen,t "the most burdensome, restrictive, indefensible and undemocratic of that of any state." Three Alabama Congressmen, Representatives Patrick of Birmingham, Sparkman of Huntsville, and Rains of Gadsden, joined Senator Hill and urged the Legislature to take immediate action when it meets in May.

But the road to a free ballot in Alabama and the other six states which still require poll taxes as a prerequisite to voting is long and tedious. Since the poll taxes are deeply embedded in the state constitutions, constitutional amendments alone can uproot them, and the procedures for amending the state constitutions are so lengthy and cumbersome that they have rarely been used.

Both houses of the Tennessee Legislature, for example, will probably pass by overwhelming majority in the present session, a proposed constitutional amendment eliminating the poll tax, but before this can go into effect, another session of the Legislature, which will not meet until 1947, must pass the Amendment again, this time by a ⅔ majority. It must then be submitted to a referendum in which only that minority of citizens

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who have paid poll taxes may vote, and in which as many votes must be cast as in the previous state-wide election, a treacherous trap in a state with machine-ridden elections.

Similar anti-poll tax constitutional amendments have been introduced in Texas, by Representative Isaacks, and South Carolina, by Senator Kearse, and sentiment for free suffrage is mounting daily.

Other developments on the suffrage front include the unanimous passage in the Texas lower house of legislation exempting servicemen from the vote tax; passage of a measure in Tennessee extending free elections for servicemen only to the cessation of hostilities; and the defeat in the Tennessee machine-controlled session of all immediate and effective legislation aimed against the poll tax.

As we go to press, the so-called "Christian Americans" have not succeeded in forcing through any restrictive labor-regimentation measures, although the "Right to Work" (Right to Starvation Wages) Amendment and other bills have been introduced in Georgia, Texas and Tennessee.

On the other hand, few positive advances in the field of social and labor legislation, where the South lags so far behind the nation, are being made.

For further first hand reports of legislative developments from each Southern state, please turn the page.

On the State Legislative Fronts

Georgia

Georgia's abolition of the poll tax overshadows in significance all other state legislation. But other important matters for the people of Georgia are pending.

Another victory was scored in the defeat of the Christian-American-sponsored Right to Work Amendment. Public opinion against the measure was so strong, its proponents were forced to withdraw it.

The General Assembly of Georgia is now considering proposals to revise the state constitution. The Commission presenting the proposals eliminated all references to primary elections from the revised constitution, in an obvious attempt to circumvent the United States Supreme Court decision in the Texas white primary case. The House of Representatives unanimously passed the proposed revisions. The measure faced opposition in the Scnate where Senator Roy McGinty of Calhoun made a courageous plea for the right of Negroes to vote in the Democratic primaries. But thus far, all efforts to retain primary regulations in the constitution have failed.

The original bill abolishing the poll tax substituted biennial registration for the present system of permanent registration. The bill was amended so as to keep permanent registration, a great gain.

The totally inadequate child labor law has been replaced by a much better one.

Arkansas

The Arkansas Legislature, upon the recommendation of Governor Ben Laney, has so far refused to pass an enabling act to enforce the "Right to Work Amendment", adopted in November, 1944. It has rescinded its "Pappy" O'Daniel resolution memoralizing Congress to limit income, inheritance and gift taxes to 25%. And Senator Byrd has introduced a bill to repeal the Christian American "anti-violence" law passed in 1943. The Senator stated he feared this legislation would affect production of war materials and cause a serious labor shortage in the state.

But in contrast to these forward steps, the Arkansas Legislature passed a measure excluding Negroes from the Arkansas Democratic primaries for election of state officials. Under the law, Negroes would be permitted to vote in primary elections for federal officials, in line with the Supreme Court decision in the Texas case.

The Senate has passed a bill to simplify soldier absentee voting. A measure for a constitutional amendment to lower voting age from 21 to 18 has been introduced.

Texas

The poll tax in Texas is under heavy fire. The Houes passed by 132-0 a bill permitting servicemen and women and members of the merchant marine to vote without payment of the tax. Another bill which would retain the tax as a means of raising revenue but would abolish it as a qualification for voting is pending.

"Well, Gentlemen, we didn't do so well at the polls, but we're batting 100% in the appointments!"

The University of Texas situation remains critical with the State Senate confirming six men, affiliated with O'Daniel's Texas Regulars, as members of the Board of Regents. Prior to their confirmation, the new board refused petitions for the reinstatement of ousted liberal president Dr. Homer P. Rainey. Since confirmation, the legislators have killed measures to limit the powers of the regents to general policy and to guarantee the tenure of faculty members. This fight will be carried on two years hence in the 1946 elections.

Texas labor is making an all-out fight to prevent passage of a resolution to submit the O'Daniel Right-to-Work amendment to Texas voters as a part of the state constitution. The Christian Americans hope to railroad the amendment through by having it voted on in an off-year special election when poll tax payments are light.

Other measures supported by Texas liberal forces would outlaw discrimination against Latin Americans who constitute one-sixth of the state's population, establish a state school for delinquent Negro girls, and extend workmen's compensation to workers who contract occupational diseases. A bill appropriating $1,500,000 for rural aid and increasin gthe salaries of rural teachers by $300 has been passed.

South Carolina

One the hopeful side are bills for abolition of the poll tax through constitutional amendment, a secret ballot, a $16,000,000 state port development program, and marriage and divorce reforms. On these counts South Carolina has been the most backward state in the nation—the only one with an archaic ballot system, the only one with a good port which remains undeveloped, and the only one in which divorce is impossible. At this writing, the anti-poll tax bill introduced by Sen. James Kearse is still pending, the secret ballot bill is still in the legislative committee, but the port facilities program appears assured of passage, and the requirement of 24 hours' delay after application for a marriage license has passed the house.

The marriage reforms are signficant because they have been introduced regularly for years but never before made any headway.

On the perilous side are proposals for the Christian-American association's Right-to-Work bill, for a disgraceful wage and hour law (S. C. has no wage and hour law at present) setting 25 and 35 cent an hour minimums for intrastate business; and for final clinching of the state's attempt to evade the Supreme Court decision on Texas primaries by specifically forbidding the legislature to regulate primaries. All primary laws have already been removed from the books. In addition, Gov. Ransome J. Williams has strongly urged a general sales tax.

The Bright Side

None of these proposals has yet come to the floor of the Legislature and no bills have been introduced on the Right-to-work or sales tax plans, though they remain very real threats.

State port development is a key part of the post-war plans of progressive industrial forces in the state who seek to cooperate with the economic policies of the Roosevelt administration. The present outlook of unified support indicates some awakening of state business and industry from the blind reaction which previously has blocked such moves. Joined with the continued failure of Christian American legislation to materialize, it throws the legislative balance to date on the progressive side.

Also encouraging is the seriousness with which tax reforms suggested in a huge technical report of the Preparedness for Peace Commission are being taken. Several bills are in committee to carry out these suggestions, particularly the consolidation and elimination of numerous overlapping departments.

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Tennessee

(Continued from Page 2.)

Machine-dominated from start to finish, the Tennessee Legislature presents a sorry record to the people of the state.

Although the Tennessee State Supreme Court ruled that the State Legislature had no power to repeal the poll tax, there were many constructive acts the Legislature might tave taken to relieve poll-tax burdened Tennesseans. Clearly constitutional measures advocated by anti-poll tax forces included cutting the tax from $1 to 50 cents; abolishing it for women; outlawing the poll tax for primary elections; and exempting all veterans from payment of the tax.

But the Crump-controlled Legislature scorned all these measures. The State Senate even maneuvered to prevent most of them from coming to the floor. After defeating two of the anti-poll tax measures, the speaker of the Senate ruled that all other anti-poll tax bills were "of similar substance" and out of order. The House followed the instructions of Tennessee's political bosses, and voted down all relief measures.

After denying a permanent free vote to veterans and servicemen, the Legislature passed a weak bill exempting men in the armed forces until 1949.

The Davidson County delegation has a bill pending reestablishing the poll tax in city elections in Nashville.

Pending at the present time is a bill which sets in motion the lengthy procedure for amending the constitution to abolish the poll tax.

On other fronts, the Legislature showed up no better. Several excellent bills were introduced to improve the present child labor and workmen's compensation statutes, but at this writing, the Legislature has taken no action.

Four apparently Christian-American inspired bills were introduced—and are still pending. Labor groups feel the chances of defeating this legislation are good.

One of the most important jobs facing the state is planning for the post-war period, but the state's chief planning board, adequately staffed now to assume responsibilities for a postwar program, has not yet gotten either the necessary funds or the authority.

The boss-controlled session, not content to maintain its power by keeping the electorate restricted, added yet another blot to its record by shooting the absentee vote bill full of holes, through which illegal votes can be shoveled into the box on election day.

Bright spot was passage of a teacher retirement act advocated by the Tennessee Education Association. Cost for the first year is estimated at $1,200,000.

Wallace Wins Southern Support In Battle for Full Employment

Outstanding representatives of Southedn business and labor joined in support of Henry A. Wallace for Secretary of Commerce this month as the first round in the fight for full employment neared victory in the Senate.

After a bitter fight in both Houses, in which Southern Cougressmen split to lead both sides of the debate, Wallace appears to have the votes necessary for confirmation.

The opposition of the overwhelming majority of the nation's press and those who fight the President's program for full postwar production, sixty million jobs and implementation of the Economic Bill of Rights was strong. But Wallace received the support of even more powerful forces—a coalition of far-seeing businessmen, small and large, labor and farm groups, who recognize Wallace as a fighter for real postwar prosperity.

Businessmen For Wallace

Spontaneously a Business Man's Committee for Wallace sprang up, with two of the South's most important industrial figures as leaders: Andrew J. Higgins, Higgins Industries, New Orleans, and Lewis J. Reynolds, Reynolds Metals Co., Richmond, plus hundreds of other Southern businessmen. Letters and telegrams poured into Southern Congressional offices; "Pappy" O'Daniel received so many he had to mimeograph his answers.

The split of Southerners in the test Senate and House votes reflected this groundswell of pro-Wallace sentiment. In the House attempt to scuttle the George Bill to prevent Wallace's confirmation, twenty-three Southerners led by Cox, Smith and Rankin, deserted their party; but Texan Sam Rayburn led the fight for Wallace. The best speeches of the debate were made by Oklahoman Mike Monroney and North Carolina's Cooley; and over eighty Southerners stood firmly behind Wallace.

In the Senate, the test vote which is given here, came on a motion to consider the confirmation of Wallace before the George Bill.

Congressmen not listed below did not vote.

THE HOUSE VOTE:

For Wallace

Alabama: Grant, Hobbs, Manasco, Rains, Jarman, Sparkman, Patrick. **Arkansas:** Mills, Norrell, Hays, Harris, Trimble. **Florida:** Peterson, Sikes, Price, Cannon, Hendricks. **Georgia:** Peterson, Pace, Camp, Wood, Brown, Ramspeck, Vinson, Tarver. **Kentucky:** Chapman, May, Gregory, Clements, O'Neal, Chelf, Spence, Bates. **Louisiana:** Hebert, Malony, Morrison, Allen, Brooks. **Mississippi:** Whittington. **North Carolina:** Doughton, Clark, Bonner, Folger, Cooley, Durham, Burgin, Ervin, Bulwinkle, Weaver, Barden. **Oklahoma:** Stigler, Monroney, Wickersham, Johnson. **South Carolina:** Riley, Bryson, Richards. **Tennessee:** Cooper, Davis, Earthman, Priest, Kefauver, Courtney. **Texas:** Beckworth, Worley, Mahon, Kilday, Fisher, Patman, Combs, Pickett, Thomason, Mansfield, Lyle, Poage, Johnson, L. B., Sumners. **Virginia:** Bland, Woodrum, Burch, Flannagan, Daughton, Drewry.

Against Wallace

Alabama: Boykin, Andrews. **Arkansas:** Gathings, Cravens. **Georgia:** Cox, Gibson. **Kentucky:** Robsion. **Louisiana:** McKenzie. **Mississippi:** Rankin, Whittier, Abernethy, Winstead, McGehee. **Oklahoma:** Stewart, Rizley. **South Carolina:** Rivers. **Tennessee:** Murray, Reece, Jennings. **Texas:** Lanham, Gossett, West. **Virginia:** Smith.

THE SENATE VOTE:

For Wallace

Alabama: Hill. **Arkansas:** Fulbright. **Florida:** Pepper. **Georgia:** Russell. **Kentucky:** Barkley. **Louisiana:** Ellender, Overton. **Mississippi:** Bilbo, Eastland. **Oklahoma:** Thomas. **South Carolina:** Maybank, Johnston.

Against Wallace

Alabama: Bankhead. **Arkansas:** McClellan. **Georgia:** George. **North Carolina:** Bailey, Hoey. **Oklahoma:** Moore. **Tennessee:** McKellar, Stewart. **Texas:** Connally, O'Daniel. **Virginia:** Byrd.

Comparative Size of Financial Operations of R. F. C. and Agriculture Department, Calendar Year of 1940

	Agriculture Department	R. F. C.	R. F. C. as Percentage of Agriculture
Amounts advanced	$1,551,093,000	$ 453,239,000	29.2%
Repayments received	1,261,882,000	345,087,000	27.3%
Repayments as percentage of advanced	81.4%	76.1%	
Number of loans made	285,507	1,303	0.5%
Amount outstanding at end of year	4,289,818,000	1,712,639,000	39.9%

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THE SOUTHERN CONFERENCE FOR HUMAN WELFARE

CLARK FOREMAN
President

JAMES A. DOMBROWSKI
Executive Secretary and Editor

WASHINGTON Is Saying
By Elizabeth Allen

(Continued from Page 1.)

needed to keep us safe while we explore further among principles."

The domestic scene does not look so bright. The disgraceful maneuver of Congress to forestall the confirmation of Henry Wallace by bottling up the George Bill was defeated by only eight votes. Though this was largely a Party fight, led by Republican leader Joe Martin, those two mugwumps, Cox of Georgia and Smith of Virginia, ably helped out, deserting their own party as they always do in time of need. Now that Georgia has repealed the poll tax, let us all devoutly pray that Cox will be the first casualty.

Over in the Senate, that other famous mugwump, McKellar of Tennessee, is trying to do all he can to prevent Aubrey Williams' confirmation as head of the Rural Electrification Authority. Williams is an Alabama man; he hopes to see the benefit of cheap electricity brought to every farm home in the South.

McKellar, George, Bailey, Cox, Smith —they do the bidding of their Republican masters, while disgracing the name and party of Democracy. By their works you shall know them, and their works consist of fighting the man who is trying to bring cheap and abundant credit to the South, Henry Wallace, and the man who is trying to bring cheap and abundant electricity, Aubrey Williams. Let the people of the South who need cheap credit and cheap power remember them well.

Letters To THE PATRIOT

No Secret Ballot in Texas

To the Editor:

In reading the January issue of the SOUTHERN PATRIOT I find the following statement: "South Carolina small-d democrats are fighting for the secret ballot. South Carolina is the only state in the Union without this protection to the voter." I should like most respectfully to call your attention to the fact that this statement is in error. Texas does not have a secret ballot. However, bills to give Texas voters a secret ballot were introduced in both houses of the Legislature two years ago and for a time it appeared that this legislation might possibly go through. However, its proponents were outmaneuvered and the session closed without adequate action being taken. Again this year these bills have been introduced in both houses and a strong effort is being made to secure their passage.

It is true that many people here in Texas are under the impression that the Texas ballot is a secret ballot but such is not the case. The voter's poll tax number is recorded on the back of the ballot and initialed by the election judge and thus examination of the ballots enables each voter to be identified.

I am sure that I speak for many people in Texas when I say that I should appreciate some statement in your paper concerning this situation.

Yours very truly,
MRS. ALFRED TAYLOR,
Austin, Texas.

* * *

To the Editor:

There is a refreshing breeze blowing through the South. It smells of liberalism, free thinking, reality.

Texan in Florida, I was surprised and encouraged to read your November issue of the PATRIOT, which I had never seen before. Your stand on the University of Texas issue is more than admirable. It is the only stand for any thinking individual or group to take. I am a graduate of the University and I have been most interested and troubled by the entire Texas affair.

Your consistency in the philosophy of liberal democracy is shown by your editorials on the F. E. P. C., on labor, on the poll tax, on education for Negroes and on politics in the South. With each of these expressed opinions I heartily agree. . . . We must all work together not only for the South, but for the nation and for all people.

Keep up the good work.

VIRGINIA WOMACK,
Miami, Florida.

From the Southern Press

"Right to Work--" Wrong!

From The Atlanta Journal
January 31, 1945

The proposed amendment to the Georgia Constitution, banning the "closed shop" in this State, should be judged by the results it is likely to produce rather than by the fair-seeming phrases in which it is couched. If it would serve to clarify labor-management problems, or to improve relationships between employers and employes, or to increase the supply of workers for war jobs and other essential industries, or to guarantee the enforcement of any civic right which is now violated, then it would commend itself as a wise and just measure. But in The Journal's opinion the proposed amendment would accomplish none of these purposes. *Rather, it would tend to becloud and confuse labor-management problems, would add to the employer's troubles, would hinder instead of helping the war effort, and would provoke useless strife when all-around cooperation is urgently needed for the common good.*

It sounds well to say, "The right of a person to work shall not be denied or abridged because of membership or nonmembership in a labor union." These words, merely as words, seem quite innocent. But when we come to apply them, suddenly and sweepingly, to the established and accepted order of collective bargaining under which many industries operate, difficulties and evils swarm up. Imagine, for instance, a great war industry which employs thousands of workers, under contract with a labor union, being required by law to give jobs to individuals who refuse to have part or lot with the union. How could such a mandate be enforced? As *a means of making headaches for employers and disrupting peaceful labor relations, the proposed amendment would undoubtedly be a success.*

Significantly enough, it was supported by no official representatives of business or industry at the hearing before the House committee, but was earnestly opposed by three of Georgia's conservative mayors, William B. Hartsfield of Atlanta, Sterling Albright of Columbus, and W. D. Page of Augusta. The narrow margin, 19 to 16, by which the committee recommended its adoption, would seem to indicate that there is certainly no marked demand for such a law.

Public interests do not require and common sense will not approve a measure which at best is an empty gesture and at its worst would breed costly confusion and strife.

Orders Roll In For Expose Of Christian America

The inside story of the Christian American Association has reached over 130,000 people since the publication of the December SOUTHERN PATRIOT.

Locomotive firemen, Methodist youth, lawyers, miners, merchant seamen and ministers, are among our new readers. Orders are still pouring in from labor unions and civic organizations for use in the fight against Christian American legislation in various states.

Ten thousand copies, for example, have been circulated in Christian America's home city, Houston, Texas; another thousand in Texas' capital, Austin.

In addition, the facts in the PATRIOT have been brought to the attention of thousands more, thru their publication in many other papers.

Among the various organizations who have distributed PATRIOTS are :

National Conference of Methodist Youth Fellowship, National Federation for Constitutional Liberties, National Lawyers Guild, National Citizens Political Action Committee, United Mine Workers in Alabama, Religious Associates.

Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, Tennessee, Arkansas, Texas; Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Engineers, Tennessee.

State Federations of Labor, Georgia and Texas. Central Labor Unions, Norfolk, Virginia; Moberly, Missouri, Tri-City, Alabama; Los Angeles, California; Beaver County, Pennsylvania; Napa, California; Nashville, Tennessee, Joplin, Missouri; San Diego, Vallejo, California; Bogalusa, Louisiana; E. St. Louis, Illinois; Huntington, West Virginia; Tri-City, Illinois. Panama City Metal Trades Council, Florida; Carpenters and Joiners, Knoxville; Hotel and Restaurant Employees, Cincinnati.

State CIO Councils: Virginia, North Carolina, Arkansas, Tennessee, Alabama, Georgia, New York, Indiana. City CIO Councils: St. Louis, Toledo, Cleveland, Johnstown. National Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers; Amalgamated Clothing Workers; National Maritime Union (Southern ports); Food, Tobacco and Agricultural Workers; International Oil Workers, Port Arthur, Texas; New Jersey PAC; Southeastern PAC; CIO Public Relations Office, Atlanta.

Copies of the December Patriot are still available at $10.00 per thousand plus express charges.

South Wakes Up to Truth About Christian America

To date, not a single piece of Christian American legislation has been passed in any Southern state legislature. Instead, Vance Muse must be watching with mounting apprehension the development of strong unforeseen opposition to his program of labor regimentation.

In Georgia, the fate of the "Right to Work" Amendment is in doubt, but public opinion in the state is not. To the left is a typical editorial from the state's largest newspaper, and here is a statement issued to the legislators by the Executive Board of the Women's Society for Christian Service of the Methodist Church, representing 22,000 Georgia women.

FLASH!

As we go to press we learn that the Right to Work Amendment has been killed in Georgia!

Rep. W. H. Lovett of Lawrence County, Representative sponsoring the proposal, withdrew it from legislative consideration. Bowing to the public pressure, he stated it would be useless to press the measure.

The amendment had previously narrowly squeezed through the Constitutional Amendments committee of the House, receiving a 19-16 favorable vote.

"Right to Starvation Wage"

"We wish to register our disapproval of the proposed amendment to the Constitution commonly known as the "Right to Work" Amendment, but which we consider to be a 'Right to Starvation Wage' Amendment.

"The proposed amendment is one of the first steps in the move to kill the practice of collective bargaining, which practice our Methodist Church supports.

"We believe should this measure pass, the general public as well as workers would be the losers, because low wages and sweatshop working conditions would be created under which reactionary employers could ruthlessly exploit working men and women."

Churchmen Condemn Bills

In Tennessee, four Christian-American bills are pending, including a measure outlawing all forms of union security, and one seeking to turn the servicemen against the workers by providing that no veteran shall be required to belong to a union as a condition of employment on public works projects.

Here, too, leading churchmen of the state have joined to "condemn the use of our religion for attacks upon the legitimate organizations of working people."

Even in Arkansas, where the Right to Work Amendment was ratified last year, the Legislature has buried enabling legislation to enforce the Act. Thus, the $46,000 spent in Arkansas by the Christian Americans last year to pass the bill appears to have been in vain.

Texans, encouraged by the action in Arkansas, are fighting the Right to Work Amendment introduced by Representative Marshall Bell, of San Antonio. In South Carolina, much heralded Christian American legislation has not yet put in its appearance.

Employers Fight Bill, Too!

Finally, further blows against this restrictive legislation may be expected from the courts. The U. S. Supreme Court agreed this month to review the constitutionality of anti-labor laws passed in Florida and Alabama.

In Florida, the "right-to-work" amendment is being opposed jointly by industry and labor. Three big companies have joined the AFL in filing the suit to test its validity—McCloskey and Company Shipyard, the Tampa, Florida Brewery, Inc., and the Gould Welding and Erecting Company.

Heading Off Labor?

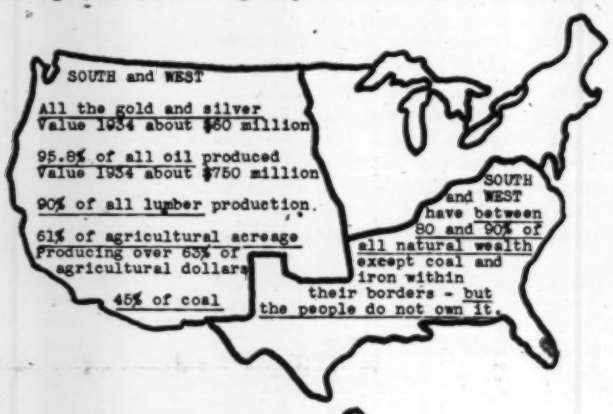
"Phil Hopkins, vice-chairman of Fight for Free Enterprise, announced here today the organization would advocate a state law requiring officers and representatives of labor unions to wear identifying headgear while engaged in union business—AP dispatch from Austin, Texas." — The Bandwagon, New Republic, Feb. 12, 1945.

BOOKS IN BRIEF

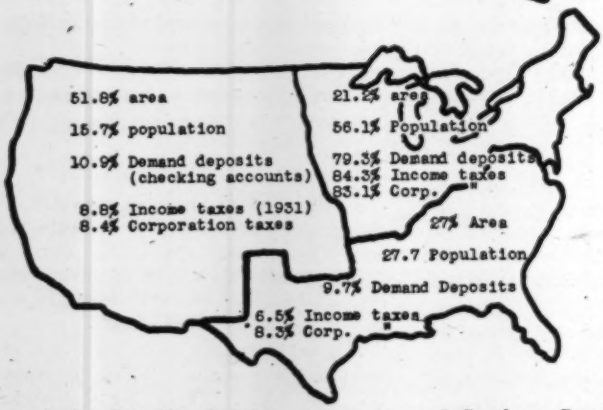
"Divided We Stand" Explains The South's Colonial Status

One of the most useful books for a better understanding of the South (and the West) is Professor Walter Prescott Webb's study, "Divided We Stand." The book was published originally in 1937, and is now reprinted in a revised edition by the Acorn Press of Austin, Texas. (Paper cover $1, cloth $2.)

The accompanying charts, compiled from Professor Webb's figures, will indicate some of the exciting material to be found in the pages of this painstaking work. Here is to be found the answer to the question of how the South and West, with 80% of the natural wealth of the country, have been kept in a state of perpetual poverty with only 21% of the manufacturing and less than 20% of the wealth of the nation. It will also throw some light on how the big corporations of the northeast have manipulated tariffs, freight rates, taxes, and Southern Senators and Congressmen to keep the South and the West in the relationship of a colonial dependency.



Distribution of Natural Resources



Distribution of Population and Wealth

Smashed To Bits

This revised edition contains the incredible chapter, deleted from the first edition, on how the glass trust, through its control of patents, destroyed a thriving Texas milk bottle industry. We commend this chapter to the new "Fight for Free Enterprise" group in Texas. The Knappe-Coleman glass works of Santa Anna, Texas, was closed down, the factory dismantled to the last brick, the machinery cut to fine bits with blowtorches, the factory site plowed up, and lest the moral of the story be missed, a large billboard was erected on the site, dedicated to

A REPRESENTATIVE DEMOCRACY
FREE ENTERPRISE AND OPPORTUNITY
CIVIL AND RELIGIOUS LIBERTIES

Keeping Current

One of the most interesting publications in the South is the New Dominion Series, published by the University of Virginia. The various copies, issued twice monthly, describe experimental approaches to democratic living that are being tried effectively in various communities.

The subjects have ranged from a description of how citizens of a small town organized to get a free public library, to the formation of a youth club; two of the best issues described the Carroll County, Georgia, Cooperative Project.

You may receive the magazine regularly without cost by writing the Extension Division, University of Virginia, in Charlottesville.

• • •

Miss Hallie Farmer, Professor of Government and History at Alabama State College for Women, has prepared a very instructive booklet on The Legislative Process in Alabama, discussing Local and Private Legislation. Miss Farmer points out the pernicious practices surrounding such legislation, and offers several suggestions for correcting this "travesty of the democratic process." The pamphlet may be obtained from the Bureau of Public Administration, University, Alabama.

• • •

Outstanding American composer Marc Blitzstein, who has been serving in the U. S. Air Force in England for some time, has written a symphonic poem dedicated to "all the Negro troops in the service of the United States." **Freedom Morning** *is Blitzstein's first orchestral work in some time; it was commissioned by the Army.*

The Sour Note

A startling cultural note was introduced into the Senate hearings on confirmation of Aubrey Williams as head of Rural Electrification Authority last week. Senator Kenneth McKellar of Tennessee, in support of his charge that Williams is a Communist, read aloud a speech made by Williams when he was head of NYA, in which he had stated that the Government should encourage "artists, writers, and symphonies." Another Senator interrupted these revelations to inquire of McKellar: "By the way, what is a symphony?" McKellar snapped: "How should I know? I'm not familiar with these Communist terms!"

The Patriot Salutes: ELLIS ARNALL Champion of the New South

The PATRIOT salutes Governor Ellis Arnall of Georgia, who is leading the people of his state into an era of marked progress.

Elected to office in 1942, the Governor quickly set forth on a progressive course. Within these two years, Georgia has made greater strides forward than any state in the South.

Here are a few of the many notable accomplishments of the Arnall administration:

Abolition of the Poll Tax

Perhaps the most dramatic moment of his governorship came on that recent day when Governor Arnall stood before the General Assembly and took his stand for repeal of the poll tax. Speaking with sincerity and conviction, he said that the people of Georgia wanted the tax repealed; that he was deeply conscious of his obligation to the people; that if the Legislature did not abolish the tax, he would find it necessary to exercise his authority under an existing statute and suspend payment of poll taxes until the next election. At that moment he gained his full stature as a public servant—a leader of men.

The 18-Year-Old Vote

Georgia is the first state in the nation to extend the voting franchise to these young citizens. This legislation has won national applause, and it seems clear that other states will follow Arnall's lead.

Academic Freedom

During the three weeks immediately following his inauguration, the eyes of the nation were upon Arnall as legislation was enacted to insure academic freedom in Georgia. The University System had been dropped from the accredited list of American colleges and universities because of the political interference and domination of the preceding governor. Under Arnall the Board of Regents and State Board of Education were placed under the protection of the state constitution.

Benefits for Teachers

Teachers' salaries have been materially increased and a state-wide system of pensions established by law. Georgia is now spending a greater percentage of the state income for education than any other state.

Penal Reform

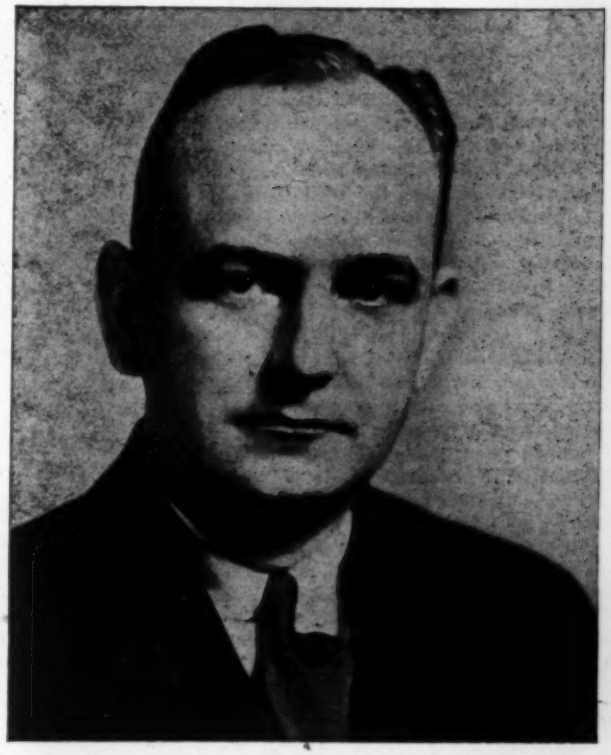
Two years ago the state prison system was a hotbed of corruption. During the Arnall administration there have been established a Pardon and Parole Board, which is incorporated in the constitution, and a Department of Corrections which the Governor has requested be made a constitutional agency. A sound program of penal reform now underway includes reconditioning of dilapidated property, classification and separation of prisoners, and the state's first scientific rehabilitation program.

Revision of the State Constitution

The Constitution of Georgia had not been revised since 1877. More than a year ago Governor Arnall set up a Commission to study this outmoded document and to present proposals for revision. These proposals are now being considered by the Legislature. It is hoped that a sound and modern base for government will result.

Freight Rates

Arnall has commanded national attention by his fight against freight rate differentials. Through the Georgia Department of Law, he instituted directly in the U. S. Supreme Court a suit for Georgia against the railways, and recently argued it before that body. Only once before in the history of our nation has a Governor appeared before that Court in behalf of his people.



Veterans' Programs

Under the Governor's sponsorship there has been introduced in the Legislature a five million dollar Veterans' Loan Bill, the program to be administered by a Veterans' Service Office with branches throughout the state. Governor Arnall has proposed that this agency be incorporated in the new constitution.

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Ellis Arnall is a progressive Democrat. He fought valiantly for Wallace's nomination as Vice-President at the last Democratic convention. His economic realism is clearly shown by his recent support of Wallace for Secretary of Commerce with RFC attached.

A man who believes that the salvation of the South rests in an expanding economy with a resultant prosperous, healthy, and educated population, the Governor is constantly seeking practical ways and means to increase the purchasing power of southern people.

Too long our political leaders have followed beaten paths. This youngest Governor in the nation believes that beaten paths are for beaten men. Part of a changing world, he is not afraid to pioneer in leading his people out of darkness into light. Georgia presents striking proof that the people of the South are ready and eager to follow wise and courageous political leadership.

We salute Governor Ellis Arnall of Georgia—champion of the new South!

—Margaret Fisher.